

The Sun

TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1897.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

The Way to Do It.

There is only one way in which President Cleveland can successfully meet the present vociferous demands for the removal of HIGGINS. He is called upon to remove HIGGINS from office on account of the latter's violation of an unofficial expression by Mr. CLEVELAND, prior to his inauguration.

The general policy of the Administration has not been such as to justify the idea that the so-called "pledges" made after the election, but prior to the inauguration, have been regarded as rules from which no deviation was to be countenanced.

In order to make this clear, let us first consider a passage from Mr. CLEVELAND's famous letter to Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS of Dec. 25, 1884:

"There is a class of Government positions which are not within the letter of the Civil Service statute, but are so disconnected from the policy of the Administration that the removal thereof of present incumbents, in my opinion, should not be made during the term for which they were appointed, solely on particular grounds, and for the purpose of putting in their places those who are in political accord with the appointing power."

We know no class of officers to which that statement applies more accurately than to that of Presidential Postmasters. That this passage quoted above has been permitted to lapse into innocuous desuetude, as far as they are concerned, cannot be gainsaid after the figures have been tabulated. At the end of the first two years of Mr. CLEVELAND's Administration more than nine-tenths of the Presidential Postmasters which he found in office have been removed and their places filled by other men, presumably Democrats. It would be too great a strain upon public credulity to assert that none of these twenty-five hundred Postmasters or thereabouts was removed solely on partisan grounds, but always for sufficient cause, of which a just examination had been made and proper opportunity given for the deposed official to defend himself. However Mr. CLEVELAND's policy, as applied to the Presidential Postmasters, may have differed from that of the democracy, it certainly has not been in accord with Mr. CURTIS's letter, and it would follow to attempt to make him conform to this discarded principle now.

Since Mr. CLEVELAND has been President there has been no act of his to show that he regarded his announcement about offensive partisanship and his inhibition against officeholders' interfering with nominating conventions as a matter of serious importance. The most pronounced violation of the order that we have observed was that by Appraiser HOFFMAN of Chicago, who last fall, as the Democratic Chairman of the convention to nominate a candidate for Mayor, was empowered to select a committee who should nominate a candidate after they had conferred with the Federal officer who became the actual dictator of the municipal nominee. Mr. HOFFMAN is still in office. There have been incidents of the same sort too numerous to mention, and therefore, even if Mr. CLEVELAND now should raise his foot, which has rested so long and so uninterruptedly, and with it crush the devoted head of HIGGINS, what would be the profit, and wherein could lie the vindication of any principle of civil service reform?

The discharge of HIGGINS at this late day would be nothing more than the indulgence of a cranky whim to which the President had been goaded by the Mugwumps. It could not be regarded as the stern advice of an unbending moralist to whatever standard he had set up for himself in days gone by. It would, indeed, be the most open condemnation of the President's own past policy as it has been illustrated by facts and not by theory.

There is only one thing for Mr. CLEVELAND to do now, if he wishes to appear as a man of sincerity and of any clear comprehension of the situation into which he has brought himself. This is to make a frank and manly statement that the ideas of government under which he was inaugurated, and to which he gave utterance once or twice before that event, have undergone a very serious change in the light of his experience, and that hereafter he will administer the Civil Service for the benefit of the service, and not for the sake of illustrating such hobbies as he may have taken shape in his mind before he actually became the chief representative of the Democratic party. Let him make, then, another statement in regard to the conduct of the civil service, but it had better be limited, as it had better be made, to the declaration that the official who neglects his duty and is guilty of disloyalty to his party, will be flung out; and beyond that the Mugwumps may possess their souls in whatever state it best pleaseth them.

Have American Bankers Got a Lien Upon China?

Those who have read Gen. J. H. Wilson's new book on China will hear with a good deal of surprise that, according to a telegram from Shanghai to the London Standard, a Chinese-American bank has been established with the colossal capital of \$200,000,000. To the institution the most extensive privileges are said to have been made to the influence of Li, the well-known Viceroy of Chihli, including the right to receive and disburse all Government moneys and the control of the mint, together with railway and telegraph contracts. Could we believe that such extraordinary concessions had been obtained, we could easily credit the further assertion that the creation of the bank has excited a panic among the foreign financiers resident in China.

It can hardly be supposed that the Censors would approve of a law tending to trammel the State's control of its fiscal resources, even if proposed by a statesman like the Viceroy of Chihli would recommend the measure. The Government would long ago have contracted a loan for repairing the great canal, the embankments of the Hoang-Ho, and other public works but for its invincible repugnance to encumber or tie up its customs revenues. That it has now agreed to do more for American bankers than it has ever been willing to do on its own behalf is, to say the least, improbable.

It nevertheless seems clear, in the light of Gen. Wilson's observations, that a banking and construction company which should procure capital from the United States or Europe, and acquire the exclusive right to build railways in China at its own cost and risk, might make money. Lines which should traverse the great plain would encounter no engineering difficulties other than such as are met with on our Western prairies, except in crossing the shifting bed of the Hoang-Ho. The freight transportation business would from the outset be large, and it would significantly increase from the moment that Chinese producers could count on

access to distant markets. But foreigners who undertake the building of iron roads in China need not hope to plunder the Peking Government as the Sultan and the Khedive have been plundered. There would be no margin for waste in construction or running expenses, for magnificent salaries and Credit Mobilier contracts. Yet, according to all competent students of the subject, a railway in China, if made and managed with due economy, could be depended on to yield a reasonable return on the capital invested.

That China needs railways both for commercial and strategic purposes is the conviction of all her leading statesmen, who converted to their views even the veteran conservative, Gen. Tso, before he died. But it is by no means plain that she needs a national bank, and she certainly does not need the help of Americans in order to collect her customs revenues. Until, therefore, the statement of the London Standard is confirmed, we would advise our readers to attach but little weight to it.

The Health of the Summer.

Considering the great and unbroken heat and the extraordinary humidity of the atmosphere, the mortality of the city during the past two weeks has been very moderate. The number of deaths last week was 814, and the week before 935.

Figures may seem large, but the mortality of the week when the heat began to grow oppressive was greater by several hundreds, and in past years it has been more than at any time during this peculiarly trying summer, though the population of New York was then less than it is now by half a million of people. At seasons when the temperature was moderate or cold, or when there was no great epidemic prevailing, the death rate has been fully as high as it is now.

The people seem to be getting inured to the warm weather, of which they have had a continuous experience extending through six weeks. The average health is good, though, of course, the deaths from diseases peculiar to the summer are numerous among employed children. Yet, even the mortality among such children has not been great during the last two weeks, as compared with that of past summers and with two or three weeks earlier in the present summer.

The number of deaths caused directly by the sun has been small. There were only sixteen last week and twenty-one the week before, or about as many as occurred from typhoid fever. Yet these have been weeks of great excitement on the Stock Exchange, and thousands of men have been subjected to an anxiety which predisposes them to cerebral trouble. The board room has been daily crowded with a howling mob, and Wall street has been full of troubled countenances. The regular work of the city, too, has kept hundreds of thousands of people active, employed, and in the warmest weather pavements of the busy part of the town have been filled with hurrying crowds. We can therefore assume that with ordinary care a man's chances of being killed by sunstroke, or even prostrated by it, are very few. If he is temperate they are greatly reduced.

No need the summer, even when it is so continuously torrid as the present season is, seriously disturb the health of a man of average soundness. As a matter of fact, the health of the adult and working population is not impaired by such weather as it is by severe cold and by the storms of winter. They have a disagreeable time of it, but they find themselves in fair health at high temperatures. But, as all, should not have advised any one to choose New York as a summer resort during the last month, and we fear that for the month to come it will be no better in that respect. Even though you may be healthy, you are not likely to be happy beyond measure.

Make the Issue Definite.

Why this strange spathy on the part of the Baltimore Reform League? The eyes of all Utopia are upon them. A few days ago the League was in a blaze of excitement over the performance of Naval Officer RASIN, Appointment Clerk HIGGINS, and Indian Inspector THOMAS at the Republican primaries. Meanwhile the Democratic convention has met, Senator GORMAN has had his way, the Administration has been rebuffed for adhering, in theory, if not in practice, to the doctrines of the reformers, and RASIN, HIGGINS, THOMAS, and the rest of the offenders remain in undisturbed possession of that which all truly good men regard as a public trust.

Yet no complaint has reached the President from the Baltimore reformers. Have they decided to drop the matter? Do they propose to be swallowed whole by the spoliators, like so many canvasback ducks or terns or other Maryland dainties?

Perhaps the President is only waiting to hear from Messrs. J. HALL PLEASANTS, S. TRASK WALKER, J. WERT RANDALL, J. CLARENCE LANK, and the other earnest young terrapin, before proceeding to make a fearful example of HIGGINS & Co. How can they tell, until they try, what effect an inglorious protest on their part might produce at Washington?

Candor obliges us to say that the Chicago reformers are much more energetic than the Marylanders. The Civil Service Reform League of Chicago has just prepared an elaborate report on the conduct of the Executive Department in the Custom House and the Office of that town. They have both the law of out Collector SEEBERGER and Postmaster JUDG for statistics of removals and appointments. What information they can't obtain from the Collector and Postmaster they send to Washington for, and they get it, too. They watch the local examinations with unremitting vigilance. When a member of the United States Civil Service Commission goes to Chicago they pounce upon him like young eagles on an owl. The conclusions they have reached respecting the operation of the law in Chicago are that no Republican has yet been appointed from the eligible lists to any office in the Custom House or Post Office, and that none but Democrats need apply at either establishment.

This is good news for Democrats and bad for Mugwumps. But the Chicago League is not disheartened. It boldly recommends that the powers of the Civil Service Commission be greatly increased, so as to enable that body to do what it cannot do now, namely, to ascertain whether the law is being enforced or not. The Chicago reformers hold that the defects in the present law permit a total subversion of its objects. They want the Commission to have the powers of a court, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and compel testimony, so that they can drag Collector SEEBERGER and Postmaster JUDG to the witness stand and make them swear under the Bible how many mules they have turned out of office, and in the numerous cases of removal for cause, just what the cause has been.

We like this energy. It is the only way to run a great reform movement. The Chesapeake canvasbacks should take notice. The more definite the issue is made between Democratic methods of administration and

Mugwump hopes and wishes, the better it will be for all concerned—except the Mugwumps.

The Ninety Barrooms.

Mr. EDWARD E. HOWE, Chairman of the Prohibitionist organization in the Ninth election district, asks us if a certain paragraph in THE SUN of yesterday was not unjust to the prohibition cause.

He refers to a paragraph calling the attention of the people of Texas to the fact that ninety barrooms are doing open business in the small city of Bangor, Maine. "Is it justly," he asks, "to measure the value of a thing by its least successful State?"

Like most well-informed prohibitionists, Mr. HOWE probably knows that the workings of the prohibitory system in Maine are farcical and unsatisfactory to the last degree. He does not want the people of Texas to base their ideas of the value of prohibition on the condition of affairs in Maine.

Yes, it is perfectly fair, and directly to the point, to cite the example of Bangor for the benefit of the Texas voters. For the Texas voters have been informed over and over again by the prohibitionist orators that the result of the experiment in Maine has been the total, or nearly total, suppression of the retail liquor traffic throughout the State. And we have been telling them that this is not true. It is not true.

The Tariff.

From the renewed discussion of the tariff we quote two interesting remarks from the journals of antagonistic attitudes. The *Norfolk Herald*, a Republican organ, says:

"The tariff must become a party question."

On the other hand, the *Kansas City Times*, a Democratic journal whose efforts have been steadily in favor of the reduction of the tariff, remarks:

"The time has come, we hope forever, when a purely domestic or economic question like the tariff question can disrupt a National Democratic Convention."

The Republicans would doubtless like to make an issue of the tariff in 1898, for it furnished them with the easiest victory imaginable in 1890.

But it cannot be made unless the Democrats choose to make it. In the light of that fact this remark of the *Kansas City Times* is of peculiar interest.

Our esteemed contemporary, the *Boston Herald*, takes a more sensible view of things than can be usually credited to journals who agree with it generally upon economic subjects, when it speaks thus of the Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL:

"Our impression is that he is as strong a Democrat at heart as there is in the nation."

That is true, and Mr. RANDALL's Democracy has not been wasted. It was he and his colleagues who, in the warmest weather pavements of the busy part of the town have been filled with hurrying crowds. We can therefore assume that with ordinary care a man's chances of being killed by sunstroke, or even prostrated by it, are very few. If he is temperate they are greatly reduced.

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A letter from Mayor HERRITT to the owners of the Eliza Hancock would seem to be timely.

Different plans have been suggested by which the minority might continue to be the majority.—*Charleston News and Courier*.

The fraudulent plan was tried with success ten years ago. On the whole, however, the minority is not so much to be pitied as the spoliators.

Judging by the utterances of the Avonlache, the people of Memphis prefer to convey their invitation to Mr. CLEVELAND and his wife in their own chosen way, as is perfectly right and proper. The lady, however, is not to be taken into consideration, for she is a woman of a very strong political conviction for the Presidency.

"Am I, indeed? Well, I suppose I must submit. There is every possibility that a Western man might prove as much of a bigot as I am, and that matter cannot come up for consideration next year from now, and the whole situation may be changed before that time."

Did Franzini Also Murder Gen. Skobeleff's Mother? From the London Telegraph. An extraordinary and sensational suggestion has just been made that Franzini, besides being guilty of the Rue Morgue murders, for which he was sentenced to life imprisonment, was also the assassin of Gen. Skobeleff, the mother of the famous Russian General. This idea has struck a Frenchman who has long been resident in Russia, and has arrived on a visit to Paris. He says that Franzini is a Frenchman, and that he has been in the service of Gen. Skobeleff. In that year Gen. Skobeleff had travelled some distance to see his mother, who was then in Bulgaria, and on his journey the lady was murdered in a diligence. Her head was literally severed from her body. A casket containing jewelry disappeared, and was never afterward seen. The Frenchman, however, who was with Franzini at the time, had been accompanied by an interpreter who spoke five or six languages. Moreover, Franzini avowed that he had brought back with him from India \$1,000 sterling, and that he had journeyed to Paris to get the money of Gen. Skobeleff. Franzini had already been suspected of murder in Paris, but this is by far the most sensational suggestion that has been made.

Hypocrite on McMillan. From the *Washington Post*. Père Hyacinthe yesterday briefly discussed the socialist campaign in the United States. He said: "Father McMillan is a priest and a citizen. As a priest he teaches religion in the church, and as a citizen he has a perfect right to take political notice of it. I have read in the newspapers of a proposal to appoint a Nuncio at Washington, and I agree with Father McMillan that if that step is taken the Catholic Church in America will lose its independence."

Removal of Colored Veterans. BOSTON, Aug. 1.—There was held at Tremont Temple to-day a reunion of colored veterans of the late war. The galleries were filled with a large crowd and the main floor was completely covered by the veterans. The decorations were very profuse, and included flags and bunting and flowers. Among the invited guests were General McKay and Garrison of Boston, and a brief speech of welcome, after which addresses were made by Gen. McKay, Gen. T. F. Meade, and Gen. Andrew S. Kingsley, and others.

Collector Magone's Reorganization. The reorganization scheme went into effect at the Custom House yesterday, when Collector Magone promulgated an order defining the new departments of the Custom House. It is expected, however, that the reorganization will be completed by the end of the month.

some important questions. Germany acquired a pig in a bag when she extended her sovereignty over this region, of which she knew nothing, and these explorers have been sent out by the Government to ascertain what sort of a country the new German possessions may be.

Punctually on the 1st of August our old friend, the fresh-water sea serpent of Skiff Lake, New Brunswick, turns up as usual. He is still thirty feet long, and "a feigned brooder the water into foam with his head and tail." Three reputable persons have seen him; two of them being JAMES McQUEEN, a respectable farmer, and his wife. When the respectable farmer and his wife rowed over him in a boat, the singular reptile "lifted its head and part of its body out of the water in a menacing manner."

Here is a line subject for an illustrated article in *Harper's* magazine. The United States Commercial Agent at Woodstock, N. B., will neglect a great literary opportunity if he fails to forward to the State Department portraits of Farmer McQUEEN, James McQUEEN, and his wife, with an essay entitled, "Do Fresh-Water Sea Serpents Bite?"

The Hon. WILLIAM L. SCOTT's filly Pomona won a good race at Barnaga yesterday. She does credit to her name, which has been held at least for a long time by a female brooder—POMONA, the goddess of fruits, and POMONA, the goddess of domesticated canal boats and heroine of "Rudder Grange."

LANDS TO INDIANS IN SEVERAL.

How the Lands are to be Allotted to the Crows in Montana.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Indian Office, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, has prepared letters of instruction for the guidance of the special agents recently appointed to allot lands in severality to the Indians. Special Agent Howard, who is assigned to Montana, has been instructed that these Indians are to be governed by the treaty of agreement approved by act of Congress of April 11, 1882. By this treaty each head of a family will receive 160 acres of agricultural lands, and also 160 acres of grazing lands, to be held in severalty. The treaty also provides that the first wife should be regarded as the legal one, and the others as concubines. The allotment of land to Indian women married to white men should be regarded as heads of families. The white husband cannot take allotment in all cases where Indian women have been married to Indian husbands, and have children born of such marriages. The allotment of land to such husbands after the Indian custom, the mother should be regarded as the head of the family, and should be allowed to select land for her children, not under the treaty, but under the allotment act.

The Winnebago Indians in Nebraska, and the Sisseton Indians in Oregon will take their allotments under the treaty, and the latter will take their allotments under the allotment act. With this exception the instructions to the special agents for the Winnebago and Sisseton are the same as sent to Special Agent Howard.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Massachusetts have left England for the Continent. The Prussian humors are to have a lighter, straight, and double-edged sword.

New regulations in regard to the sales of milk in Berlin went into effect on Aug. 1. Every vendor is to have a license, and the milk must be sold in a certain way. The London classification of eggs. There they have "new-laid eggs," or "fresh eggs," or "moderately good eggs," and "eggs."

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Mr. Maurel, the daughter of Maurel, the baritone, recently made her debut as a singer in London with success. Gentlemen gypies, or those who travel in vans throughout Great Britain, are becoming more plentiful. The Baroness Burdett-Coutts has joined with Mrs. Mackay for a grand charitable alliance.

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A BRIDE SHOT AND KILLED.

JOSEPH SCHLEMMER'S REVENGE ON HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

He Meets His Young Wife Walking in the Street, and Shoots Her Dead. Her Mother, a Bullet Late Her Breast.

Minnie Mann, who was then 14 years old, went with her parents to a German picnic in the Union Hill Schuetzen Park two years ago. There she met Joseph Schlemmer, and they danced together. Minnie introduced her newly made young friend to her parents, and he remained with her until the picnic ended. Then he accompanied her to her home, where he stayed for a night. He called about twice a week at her house and they became ardent lovers. He was 20 years old. On account of her age the girl's parents objected to Schlemmer's frequent visits and advised her not to accept his attentions. She did not heed the advice, and Schlemmer kept up his visits. When he learned that the girl Schlemmer was Smith's niece, 380 West Twenty-fourth street, in this city, where he earned a good salary. He lost his minnie's parents objected to his calling at the house. Minnie remained true, however, and the young lovers met clandestinely.

Just before New Year's Day Schlemmer, who had obtained another situation, suggested to Minnie that they should get married. She consented. She told her mother of her intention, and after much persuasion, her mother gave her consent with the understanding, however, that the couple should not live together until Minnie became 21 years old.

Agreeing to this and on Jan. 11, St. Boniface's German Catholic Church in First street, they were married by the Rev. Father Wall. After they left the church the young couple went to the bride's home at 301 Fifth street, Jersey City. There the bride's parents, who were long to live together. In March last Mrs. Mann told her mother that she was pregnant, and that she was going to have a child. Her mother and Minnie came and live with me in my new house.

Mann, who was anxious to be near his wife, consented. Mrs. Mann took apartments in a house in Bay Street, Jersey City, and two weeks later she was delivered of a young wife. A dispute as to who should pay the rent, Schlemmer or his father-in-law, who was a carpenter, caused the young couple to leave the house. Mrs. Mann and her daughter went to live with Mrs. Mann's parents, a retired bricklayer, and in comfortable circumstances. He was willing, however, to have nothing to do with either Schlemmer or his son-in-law, and they had to shift for themselves.

Mann hired a room in Bay Street, and Schlemmer moved into it. He was very bitter against Schlemmer, and she was very bitter against him. Schlemmer saw his wife only in secret. According to his own story he loved his wife deeply, and he would have been content to live with her without interference constantly. Several times when he was in the house, he was told by his mother-in-law that he was not to be there. He was told that he was not to be there, and he was told that he was not to be there.

Mann and Schlemmer put a revolver at her breast, and as far as is known, without the knowledge of the police, she was shot. She fell into just above the heart, and the young woman fell dead to the sidewalk. Schlemmer walked out into the street, and he was seen by the police. He was seen by the police, and he was seen by the police. He was seen by the police, and he was seen by the police.

The picture by Sir Joshua Reynolds of the "Three Trustees of the North London Waterworks" has been presented to the New York Metropolitan Museum by Mr. J. S. Morgan. It cost \$10,000. Mr. Labouchere speaks of Mr. Chamberlain's new alliance as "the gentlemen of England."

Senator Allison Is Ready. From the *Cincinnati Enquirer*. PITTSBURGH, July 29.—When the Pennsylvania limited train arrived from the East to-night the Senator was met by a large number of national prominence was Senator Allison of Iowa.

"What do you think of the endorsement of Senator Sherman by the Ohio Republicans?" "He is a fine fellow," replied the Senator, "and a very able man, but it seems to me that Mr. Blaine is somewhat popular. Indeed, I have heard as much during my trip to the East."

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Hypocrite on McMillan. From the *Washington Post*. Père Hyacinthe yesterday briefly discussed the socialist campaign in the United States. He said: "Father McMillan is a priest and a citizen. As a priest he teaches religion in the church, and as a citizen he has a perfect right to take political notice of it. I have read in the newspapers of a proposal to appoint a Nuncio at Washington, and I agree with Father McMillan that if that step is taken the Catholic Church in America will lose its independence."

Removal of Colored Veterans. BOSTON, Aug. 1.—There was held at Tremont Temple to-day a reunion of colored veterans of the late war. The galleries were filled with a large crowd and the main floor was completely covered by the veterans. The decorations were very profuse, and included flags and bunting and flowers. Among the invited guests were General McKay and Garrison of Boston, and a brief speech of welcome, after which addresses were made by Gen. McKay, Gen. T. F. Meade, and Gen. Andrew S. Kingsley, and others.

Collector Magone's Reorganization. The reorganization scheme went into effect at the Custom House yesterday, when Collector Magone promulgated an order defining the new departments of the Custom House. It is expected, however, that the reorganization will be completed by the end of the month.

He Was Right in His Presentiment. MELVILLE, Pa., July 31.—Jefferson Adams, a decorative artist of this place, went to Rome on Friday to decorate the ceiling of St. Joseph's Catholic church of that city. When he reached the church he remarked to a friend that he had such a strong presentiment that he would not be able to finish the work. He started to return home, but was told by a friend that he should stay. He was foolish to give way to such silly superstitions, and he stayed. He was right in his presentiment, for he was killed by a bullet from the altar and was instantly killed.

A One-Ended Boy's Total Applause. LOCK HAVEN, Pa., July 31.—The Hamilton Race Ball Club went to Danville on Friday to play a game with the Danville Club. George Reed, aged 12 years, although he has but one leg, the other having been cut off by a railroad train three years ago, gave a big tree on the base ball grounds to get a good view of the game. He was perched on a limb twenty feet from the ground. He became excited over a close run, and the home team made and let go of the limb above him, and he was falling. He fell from his perch to the ground, and he was killed. He was killed by a bullet from the altar and was instantly killed.

Old Mary Sullivan Starves to Death. RAILWAY, Aug. 1.—Mary Sullivan, an old woman who had been unable to eat for six weeks, died last night in the little frame house called the House of Ruin. She lived with two other old women, Catherine Corbett and Annie Hatters. The latter, who was called Lizzie Anne in the neighborhood, was found dead in the room last night. The police were called, and it was found that she had starved to death. The police are making an investigation into the death of each of the women.

THE DEFEAT AND DAMAGE ARE TRIFLING, AND CAN EASILY BE REMEDIATED.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The report of the Board of Naval Officers appointed to examine the Atlanta, and to ascertain the damage sustained during recent target practice, was received by the Secretary of the Navy to-day. The report says: